Town of Gibsland Gibsland, Louisiana

Annual Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2009 and for the Year Then Ended

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date 12/9/09

Town of Gibsland

Annual Financial Statements As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2009 With Supplemental Information Schedules

CONTENTS

	Statement	Page
Required Supplemental Information (Part I) Management's Discussion and Analysis		1
Independent Auditor's Report		7
Basic Financial Statements		
Government-Wide Financial Statements:		
Statement of Net Assets	Α	8
Statement of Activities	В	9
Fund Financial Statements:		
Governmental Funds:		
Balance Sheet	С	10
Reconciliation of the Government Funds Balance Sheet to The Government-Wide Financial Statement of Net Assets	D	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	E	12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	F	. 13
Proprietary Funds:		
Statement of Net Assets	G	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets	Н	15
Statement of Cash Flows	I	16

Table of Contents (Contd.) Town of Gibsland, Louisiana

	Schedule	Page
Notes to the Financial Statements		17
Required Supplemental Information (Part II)		
Budget Comparison Schedules		
General Fund	1	29
Family Clinic Fund	2	30
Other Supplemental Schedules		
Schedule of Compensation Paid Elected Officials	3	32
Other Reports		
Report on Compliance and Other Matters and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with		
Government Auditing Standards		34
Current Year Findings and Recommendations	4	36
Status of Prior Audit Findings	5	38
Management's Corrective Action Plan		39

The management of the Town of Gibsland, Louisiana offers readers of the Town of Gibsland, Louisiana's (Town) financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is designed to provide an objective analysis of the Town's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, and conditions. It is intended to provide readers with a broad overview of Town finances. It is also intended to provide readers with an analysis of the Town's short-term and long-term activities based on information presented in the financial report and fiscal policies that have been adopted by the Town. Specifically, this section is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, provide an overview of the Town's financial activity, identify changes in the Town's financial position (its ability to address the next and subsequent year challenges), identify any material deviations from the financial plan (the approved budget), and identify individual fund issues or concerns.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in there Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Government issued June 2001. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information, which is in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements are designed by GASB Statement No. 34 to change the way in which governmental financial statements are presented. It now provides readers with a concise "entity-wide" Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities, which seek to give the user of the financial statements a broad overview of the Town's financial position and results of operations in a manner similar to private sector businesses.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. The difference between the two is reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or weakening.

The statement of activities presents information which shows how the government's net assets changed during this fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g. uncollected taxes).

Each of these reports is broken down between governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities normally are those activities that are supported by taxes, licenses, permits, fines, and intergovernmental revenues; for example, the police department. Business-type activities are functions that are intended to support their costs through charges for services or fees; such as the Water and Sewer Departments.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may, over time, serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, the Town's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$2,704,549 (net assets); this represents an decrease of \$20,754 from the last fiscal year. Of this total net asset amount, \$20,344 is unrestricted net assets. The Town's net assets are comprised of \$89,088 from governmental activities and \$2,615,461 from business-type activities.

The following is a condensed statement of the Town of Gibsland's net assets as of June 30, 2009:

	Governmental-	Type Activities	Business-Type	Activities	Total			
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008		
Assets Current & Other Assets	\$87,787	\$47,279	\$229,306	\$265,285	\$317,093	\$312,564		
Capital Assets (net)	64,274	70,279	3,197,458	3,184,107	3,261,732	3,254,386		
Total Assets	\$152,061	S117.558	\$3,426,764	\$3,449,392	<u>\$3.578.825</u>	\$3,566,950		
Liabilities								
Other Liabilities	\$62,973	\$14,326	\$103,355 \$	\$91,216	\$166,328	\$105,542		
Long-term Linbilities	0	0	707,948	736,103	707,948	736,103		
Total Liabilities	62,973	14,326	811,303	827,319	874,276	841,645		
Net Assets								
Invested in capital assets, net	64,274	70,279	2,447,290	2,410,214	2,511,564	2,480,493		
Restricted	0	0	172,641	203,159	172,641	203,159		
Unrestricted	24,814	32,953	(4,470)	8,698	20,344	41,651		
Total Net Assets	880.088	\$103.232	<u>\$2.615.461</u>	2,622,071	\$2,704,549	\$2,725,303		

By far the largest portion of the Town's net assets \$2,511,564 reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment, town infrastructure, etc.) less any related debt used to acquire those assets still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's capital assets are reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The remaining balance of \$20,344 is unrestricted net assets, which may be used to meet the government's on-going obligations to citizens and creditors.

The Town has total outstanding debt of \$707,948, which was used to finance some of the \$3,261,732 capital assets. Total liabilities of \$874,276 are equal to 32% of the total net assets.

The following is a summary of the statement of activities:

	Governmental-Ty	ype Activities	Business-Ty _l	pe Activities	To	lai
_	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue Program Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$412,467	\$372,054	\$412,467	\$372,054
General Revenue & Transfers	208,962	262,764	(33,565)	(97,819)	175,397	164,945
Total Revenue	208,962	262,764	378,902	274,235	587,864	536,999
Expenses						
General & Administrative	171,278	159,602			171,278	159,602
Public Snfety	51,828	62,781			51,828	62,781
Water Utilities			229,217	248,760	229,217	248,760
Sewer Utilities			156,297	191,003	156,297	191,003
Total Expenses	223,106	222,383	385,514	439,763	608,620	662,146
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(14,144)	40,381	(6,612)	(165,528)	(20,756)	(125,147)
Net Assets, June 30, 2008	103,232	61,912	2,622,073	2,787,601	2,725,305	2,849,513
Net Assets, June 30, 2009	\$89.088	\$102,293	\$2.615.461	\$2.622.073	\$2,704,549	\$2,724,366

Governmental Activities

The governmental activities of the Town include General Government and Public Safety. In that revenues normally associated with municipal operations, (e.g. property tax, franchise fees, license fees, fines, and operating grants) are sufficient for the funding of these activities.

Business-type Activities

The business-type activities of the Town are those that charge a fee to customers for the services provided. The Town has two business-type activities, which are accounted for in enterprise funds. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for the revenues and expenses related to the provision of water and sewer services.

The following is a summary of the business-type activities of the Town:

	Operating Revenues Net of Purchases						
	Water	Sewer	Total				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008	215,648	104,170	319,818				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009	178,653	116,955	295,608				
Increase (decrease) between years	(36,995)	12.785	(24.210)				
		Operating Expenses					
	Water	Sewer	Total				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008	237,210	164,448	175,310				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009	215,996	130,396	346,392				
Increase (decrease) between years	(21,214)	(34,052)	171.082				
	Net Inco	me (Loss) From Ope	rations				
	Water	Sewer	Total				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2008	(21,562)	(60,278)	(81,840)				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009	(37,343)	(13,441)	(50,784)				
Increase (decrease) between years	(15.781)	46.837	31.056				

The reasons for major fluctuations noted above are as follows:

Water income and expenses decreased due to grant income for repairs and maintenance.

Fund Financial Statements - Governmental Funds

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Town's most significant funds - not the Town as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Town uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for a particular purpose.

The Town currently maintains two individual governmental fund types. These fund types include the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (Statement C) and in the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances (Statements E) for the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund which are both considered to be major funds.

The Town adopts an annual budget for the General Fund. A statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund is presented in the Required Supplemental Information Schedule 1), which compares actual revenues and expenditures to the original budget and amended budget (if applicable) figures.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Governmental Fund

The Town of Gibsland's governmental fund (General Fund) reported an ending fund balance of \$38,948, which is an increase of \$6,015. This increase is caused mostly by operating transfers in. The entire ending fund balance of \$38,948 is unreserved.

Fund Financial Statements - Proprietary Funds

The Town maintains two proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are used to report the same functions as business-type activities. The Town uses enterprise funds (the first type of proprietary fund) to account for its Water and Sewer Operations. These enterprise funds report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Proprietary Fund

The Town's proprietary funds show a decrease in ending retained earnings of (\$6,612) (Water - \$35,694 & Sewer - (\$42,304). The 2009 operating losses of the Water and Sewer Departments totaling \$6,612 represents an decrease in loss of \$75,228 from fiscal year 2008.

In that financial statements of enterprise funds are presented on the same basis of accounting as in both the governmental-wide financial statements and the individual fund statements. All comments and analysis made under business-type activities apply to these funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town did amended their original General Fund budget during the course of the year, however; the town did not amend their Capital Projects Fund budget as needed.

The actual deficiency of revenue for the current fiscal year was not sufficient to meet all income or expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund. The final budget and the actual results differ by a negative position of \$404,386. The Town budgeted for granting projects as if completed during the current year instead of on percentage of completed projects.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

The total investment in net capital assets as of June 30, 2009 is \$3,261,732.

There were no new major capital assets purchased or constructed in fiscal 2009 for governmental activities.

Current Financial Factors

The town has completed town hall improvements from grants. The town is now working with two major granting programs to replace water lines and water meters within the town and improve sewer with necessary upgrades.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Gibsland's finances for all with an interest in the government's operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to Mary Rochelle, Clerk, P. O. Box 309, Gibsland, Louisiana 71028.

EDWARDS, WADE & PERRY

Certified Public Accountants A Professional Accounting Corporation Members: AICPA / Society of LCPA's

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Gibsland, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Gibsland's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Gibsland, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated October 2, 2009, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance and other matters with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The required supplementary information on pages 1 through 6 and 28 through 31 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Gibsland's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, as referenced in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Cdwards, Wade & Lerry Ruston, Louisiana October 2, 2009 Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Net Assets As of June 30, 2009

	Primary G		
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	<u>Activities</u>	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and equivalents	\$34,923	\$16,255	\$51,178
Receivables	59,793	33,316	93,109
Internal balances	(7,094)	7,094	0
Restricted assets		172,641	172,641
Other assets	165		165
Capital assets (net)	64,274	3,197,458	3,261,732
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$152,061</u>	<u>\$3,426,764</u>	\$3,578,825
Liabilities			
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	\$62,973	\$14,414	\$77,387
Current loans and interest payable		62,234	62,234
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		· 26,707	26,707
Loans payable		707,948	707,948
TOTAL LIABILITIES	62,973	811,303	874,276
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	64,274	2,447,290	2,511,564
Restricted for debt service		172,641	172,641
Unrestricted	24,814	(4,470)	20,344
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$89,088	\$2,615,461	\$2,704,549

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2009

es and	emment	Total	(\$171,278)	(51,828)	(223,106)		44,040	(17,087)	26,953	(\$196,153)		\$42,450	71,939	22,012	20,802	5,286	647	1,356	10,903	0	175,395	(20,758)	2,725,307	\$2,704,549
Net (Expenses) Revenues and	Changes of Primary Government mental Business-type	Activities			0		\$44,040	(17.087)	26,953	\$26,953		\$19,625	•					1,068		(54,258)	(33,565)	(6,612)	2,622,073	\$2,615,461
Net (E	Change: Governmental	Activities	(\$171,278)	(51.828)	(223.106)				0	(\$223,106)		\$22,825	71,939	22,012	20.802	5,286	647	288	10,903	54.258	208,960	(14,146)	103,234	\$89,088
25	Capital Grants &	Contributions			0		\$73,359	22,255	95.614	\$95,614														
Program Revenues	Operating Grants and	Contributions			0		\$21,245		21.245	\$21,245											ransfers			
	Charges for	Services			0		\$178,653	116,955	295,608	\$295,608	34	**			permits	enures	of assets	rnings	revenues		Total general revenues and transfers	ssets	ioning	ing
		Expenses	\$171,278	\$1.828	223.106		229,217	156.297	385,514	\$608,620	General revenues:	Property taxes	Sales taxes	Franchise fee	Licenses and	Fines and fort	Gain on sale	Investment ea	Other general revenues	Transfers	Total gener	Change in Net Assets	Net assets - beginning	Net assets - ending
		Governmental Activities:	General government	ublic safety	Total governmental activities	Business-type activities	Water utilities	Sewer utilities	Total business-type activities	Total primary government														

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Balance Sheet, Governmental Funds June 30, 2009

		Capital	Total
	General	Projects	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash investments	\$34,903	\$20	\$34,923
Receivable	3,880	55,913	59,793
Other assets	165		165
TOTAL ASSETS	\$38,948	\$55,933	\$94,881
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	\$7,061	55,913	\$62,974
Due to other funds	7,094		7,094
Total liabilities	14,155	55,913	70,068
Fund balances:			
Unreserved, reported in:			
General fund	24, 7 93		24,793
Capital projects fund		\$20_	20_
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$38,948	\$55,933	\$94,881

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Reconciliation of The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to The Government-Wide Financial Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2009

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:

Fund balances, Total governmental funds (Statement C)

\$24,814

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:

Governmental capital assets Less accumulated depreciation 188,420

(124,146) 64,274

Net Assets of Governmental Activities (Statement A)

\$89,088

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Ad valorem	\$22,825		\$22,825
Sales and use	71,939		71,939
Franchise fees	22,012		22,012
Licenses and permits	20,802		20,802
Intergovernmental revenues - State grants	0	\$95,614	95,614
Fines and forfeitures	5,286		5,286
Interest earnings	288		288
Other revenues	10,903		10,903
Total Revenues	154,055	95,614	249,669
EXPENDITURES			
General government	165,272		165,272
Public safety	51,828		51,828
Capital outlay	0	95,614	95,614
Total Expenditures	217,100	95,614	312,714
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(63,045)	0	(63,045)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Operating transfers in	54,258		54,258
Proceeds from sale of assets	647		647
Operating transfers out	0		0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	54,905	0	54,905
Net Change in Fund Balance	(8,140)	0	(8,140)
Fund Balance – beginning	32,933	20	32,953
Fund Balance – ending	<u>\$24,793</u>	\$20	\$24,813

	Statement F
Town of Gibsland, Louisiana	
Reconciliation of The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,	
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Activities	
For the Year Ended June 30, 2009	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Net Change in Fund Balances, Total governmental funds (Statement E)	(\$8,140)
When recognizing the sale of capital assets, governmental funds report the total proceeds of	
the sale (\$647). Only the gain or loss on the sale is reported on the Statement of Net Assets (\$647)	0
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities	
the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation	
expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Expenditures for capital assets	(6,006)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities, Statement B	<u>(\$14,146)</u>

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Net Assets, Proprietary Funds June 30, 2009

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds						
	Totals						
	Water	Sewer	(Memorai	ndum Only)			
	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	2009	2008			
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash and equivalents	\$13,395	\$2,860	\$16,255	\$21,568			
Receivables	19,260	14,056	33,316	33,464			
Due from other funds	85,894_	0	85,894	85,894			
Total current assets	118,549	16,916	135,465	140,926			
Restricted assets:							
Cash and equivalents	124,852	47,789	172,641	203,159			
Non-current assets:	·		•	·			
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>1,012,028</u>	2,185,430	3,197,458	3,184,107			
Total Non-current assets	1,012,028	2,185,430	3,197,458	3,184,107			
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,255,429	\$2,250,135	\$3,505,564	\$3,528,192			
LIABILITIES		_					
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	\$10,059	\$4,355	\$14,414	\$14,306			
Due to other funds	0	78,800	78,800	78,800			
Loans and interest payable	25,089	37,145	62,234	55,612			
Total current liabilities	35,148	120,300	155,448	148,718			
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets	26,707_	0	26,707	21,299			
Non-current liabilities:							
Loans payable	209,302	498,646	707,948	736,103			
Total non-current liabilities	209,302	498,646	707,948	736,103			
Total liabilities	271,157	618,946	890,103	906,120			
NET ASSETS							
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	786,251	1,661,039	2,447,290	2,410,214			
Restricted for debt service	124,852	47,789	172,641	203,159			
Unrestricted	73,169	(77,639)	(4,470)	8,698			
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$984,272	\$1,631,189	\$2,615,461	\$2,622,071			

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds						
	Water	Sewer	Totals Memo	randum only)			
	Fund	Fund	2009	2008			
Operating Revenues							
Charges for services:							
Water sales	\$170,093		\$170,093	\$181,273			
Sewer charges		\$116,941	116,941	104,170			
Other services	<u>8,560</u>	14	8,574	34,375			
Total Operating Revenues	178,653	116,955	295,608	319,818			
Operating Expenses							
Cost of sales and services	107,098	38,150	145,248	178,062			
Administration	56,104	25,677	81,781	105,520			
Depreciation	52,764	66,569	119,333	118,076			
Total Operating Expenses	215,966	130,396	346,362	401,658			
Operating income (loss)	(37,313)	(13,441)	(50,754)	(81,840)			
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)							
Intergovernmental	21,246	19,625	40,871	52,236			
Interest earnings	945	123	1,068	2,580			
Interest expense	(13,251)	(25,901)	(39,152)	(38,105)			
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>8,940</u>	(6,153)	<u>2,787</u>	16,711			
Income before contributions and transfers	(28,373)	(19,594)	(47,967)	(65,129)			
Capital contributions	73,358	22,255	95,613	0			
Transfers in		7,195	7,195	18,190			
Transfers out	(9,290)	(52,163)	(61,453)	(118,590)			
Change in Net Assets	35,695	(42,307)	(6,612)	(165,529)			
Total Net Assets - Beginning	948,577	1,673,496	2,622,073	2,787,600			
Total Net Assets - Ending	<u>\$984,272</u>	\$1,631,189	\$2.615.46L	\$2,622,071			

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana Statement of Cash Flows, Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Utility Fund	Sewer Fund	Total (Memo only)	2008
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	Line			
Receipts from customers and users	\$205,539	\$116,871	\$322,410	\$379,245
Receipts from other funds		19,625	19,625	19,676
Payments to suppliers	(111,231)	(40,045)	(151,276)	(203,989)
Payments to employees	(51,862)	(23,782)	(75,644)	(69,827)
Payments to other funds Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	42,446	72,669	115,115	125 105
, · · · ·	42,440	72,009	113,113	125,105
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	(0.000)	(70.1.60)		
Transfer to other funds	(9,290)	(52,163)	(61,453)	(118,590)
Advances from other funds Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	(9,290)	7,195 (44,968)	<u>7,195</u> (54,258)	<u>18,190</u> _(100,400)
	(9,290)	[44,706]	(34,230)	_(100,400)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		/AA A.F.A.	// · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Purchases of capital assets	(95,297)	(22,255)	(117,552)	0
Principal paid on capital debt	(12,356)	(26,502)	(38,858)	(38,632)
Interest paid on capital debt Capital contributions	(11,430) <u>73,358</u>	(25,529) 22,255	(36,959) 95,613	(38,436) 0
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(45,725)	(52,031)	(97,756)	(77,068)
• • • •	(10(720)	102,00.7	(>1,100)	(//,000)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	0.45	100	1.069	2.502
Interest and dividends received Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	945	123	1,068	2,580 2,580
· ·				
Net Increase in Cash and equivalents	(11,624)	(24,207)	(35,831)	(49,783)
Cash and equivalents, Beginning of Year	149,871	74,856	224,727	244,382
Cash and equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$138,247</u>	\$50,649	\$188,896	<u>\$194,599</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (used) by Operating Activities				
Operating income	(\$37,313)	(\$13,441)	(\$50,754)	(\$81,840)
Depreciation expense	52,764	66,569	119,333	118,076
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	232	(84)	148	37,328
(Increase) decrease in intergovernmental funds	21,246	19,625	40,871	52,236
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds		0	0	0
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	5,408	0	5,408	222
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	109	0	109	(917)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$42,446	<u>\$72,669</u>	\$115,115	\$125,105
Reconciliation of total cash and cash investments:				
Current assets - cash and cash investments	\$13,395	\$2,860	\$16,255	\$21,568
Restricted assets - cash and cash investments	124,852	47,789	172,641	203,159
Total cash and cash investments	\$138,247	\$50,649	\$188,896	\$224,727

INTRODUCTION

The Town was incorporated under the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes 33:52. The Town operates under a form of government consisting of an elected mayor and a Town council, which has five elected members. The Town, with 11 employees, provides public safety, public works, utility services, and administrative services to its residents. The Town consists of approximately 1,119 citizens.

GASB Statement No. 14, The Reporting Entity, established criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under provisions of this Statement, the Town is considered a primary government, since it is a special purpose government that has a separately elected governing body, is legally separate, and is fiscally independent of other state and local governments. As used in GASB Statement No. 14, fiscally independent means that the Town may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

In June, 1999, the GASB unanimously approved Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. Certain of the significant changes in the Statement include the following:

- A Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the Town's overall
 financial position and results of operations.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Town's activities, including infrastructure (if any).
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major funds.

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including notes to financial statements).

A. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charge to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessment receivables due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Capital projects fund is used to account for all resources and expenditures in connection with the acquisition of capital facilities and major capital improvements.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water fund is to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing, and related debt service and billing.

The Sewer fund is to account for the provision of sewer services to the residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing, and related debt service and billing.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the governments enterprise operations. Elimination of those charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Principal operating revenues of the proprietary funds include water and sewer services to the residents of the Town. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the costs of sales and services, administrative expenses, supplies, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Deposits and Investments

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. State law and the Town's investment policy allow the Town to invest in collateralized certificates of deposits, government back securities, commercial paper, the state sponsored investment pool, and mutual funds consisting solely of government backed securities. Investments for the Town are reported at fair value.

D. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectives. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis.

Property taxes are levied on a calendar year basis and become due on January 1 of each year. The following is a summary of authorized and levied ad valorem taxes:

	Authorized	Levied	Expiration
Taxes due for:	_Millage_	Millage	<u>Date</u>
General operations and maintenance	12.90	11.70	6/30/09
Sewer District	5.81	5.03	6/30/09
Sewer Bond	5.81	5.03	6/30/09

The following are the principal taxpayers and related property tax revenue for the Town:

Taxpayer	Type of business	Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation	Ad valorem Tax Revenue for Town
Gibsland Bank & Trust	financial institution	402,770	20.65%	\$8,764
Bellsouth Telecommunications	communications	175,020	<u>8.97%</u>	3,808
Total		577,790	29.62%	\$12,572

Sales Taxes. Sales taxes are collected by Bienville parish sales and use tax commission and remitted to the Town. Amounts remitted during the current period and amounts collected by the governmental agency during the current period and remitted within 60 days to the Town are recognized as revenue. The Town's sales tax percentage is 2 per cent.

E. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

F. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash and cash investments in the Proprietary funds which are restricted to their use. These restrictions are principally related to requirements of bond issues and utility meter deposits. It is the Town's policy to use restricted assets before unrestricted assets for their intended purposes.

G. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government- wide financial statements. Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated cost if historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The Town maintains a threshold level of \$500 or more for capitalizing capital assets.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

All capital assets, other than land, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

	Estimated
<u>Description</u>	Lives
Water and sewer system and lines	40 years
Buildings and improvements	10-27 years
Vehicles	3-5 years
Equipment	3-7 years

H. Compensated Absences

The Town has the following policy relating to vacation and sick leave:

The Town's full time employees receive sick and vacation time at the beginning of each calendar year. Vacation time must be used during the course of the calendar year. Unused sick time may be carried forward to the next year. The Town's sick and vacation time at June 30, 2009, was not material to the financial statements and was not recorded.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

J. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. There are no reservations or designations for the year ended June 30, 2009.

K. Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Comparative total data for the prior year have been presented only for enterprise funds in the fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified in order to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

L. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

M. Reconciliations of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets. The following reconciles the fund balances of governmental funds to the government-wide statement of net assets.

Governmental capital assets	\$188,419
Less accumulated depreciation	(124,146)
Net adjustment	<u>\$64,273</u>

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities. The following reconciles the net changes in fund balance-total governmental funds to the changes in net assets of governmental activities.

Expenditures for capital assets	\$6,006
Loss on sale of asset	0
Net adjustment	\$6,006

N. RISK MANAGEMENT

The town is exposed to various risk of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and injuries to employees. To handle such risk of loss, the town maintains commercial insurance policies covering its vehicles, professional liability and surety bond coverage. No claims were paid on any of the policies which exceeded to policies' coverage amounts. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year ended June 30, 2009.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

BUDGET INFORMATION The Town uses the following budget practices:

The Town adopted a budget for the year ended June 30, 2009 for the General fund. The Town follows the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. During the June meeting, the Town clerk submits to the board of aldermen a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and expenses and the means of financing them. During the June meeting, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance. The public is invited to attend all meetings. The Town clerk is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures or expenses of any fund must be approved by the board of aldermen. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year. There were no amendments to the original budget.

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS. The following individual funds had actual expenditures over budgeted appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2009.

	Budget	Actual	Variance
General fund			\$0
Total	\$0_	\$0	<u>\$0</u>

The Town's daily management and Town council will monitor the budget and actual figures on a monthly basis for needed amendments.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At June 30, 2009, the Town has cash and cash equivalents (book balances) totaling \$223,819 as follows:

Demand deposits	\$49,264
Interest-bearing demand deposits	157,680
Time deposits	<u>16,875</u>
Total	\$223,819

These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

At June 30, 2009, the Town has \$237,098 in deposits (collected bank balances). These deposits are secured from risk by \$237,098 of federal deposit insurance and \$0 of pledged securities held by the custodial bank in the name of the fiscal agent bank. (GASB Category 3).

Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized (Category 3) under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 3, R.S. 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the Town that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments include a certificate of deposit with a maturity of 12 months that has been included in cash and equivalents in the basic financial statements. Investments are categorized into these three categories of credit risk:

- 1. Insured or registered, or securities held by the Town or its agent in the Town's name
- 2. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Town's name
- 3. Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the Town's name

At fiscal year-end, the Town's investments balances were as follows:

				Carrying amount			Total
	C	ategory		Fair	Amortized		Carrying
Type of investment	1	2	3	Value	Cost	Cost	<u>Amount</u>
Certificate of deposit	\$16,875	\$0	\$0_	\$16,875	\$0	\$0	\$16,875
Total investments	<u>\$16,875</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$16,875</u>	\$0_	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$16,875</u>

5. RECEIVABLES

The receivables of \$92,905 at June 30, 2009, are as follows:

		Capital			
	General	Projects	Utility	Sewer	
Class of Receivable	Fund	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	Total
Sales and use taxes	\$619				\$619
Franchise fees	3,136				3,136
Fines	125				125
Accounts		\$ 55,913	\$19,260	\$14,056	89,229
Total	\$3,880	\$55,913	\$19,260	\$14,056	\$93,109

The Town's policy for bad debt accounting and write-offs is to send a letter to the occupant and owner after the due date. After 60 days, the utility line is sealed close. Reconnect fees must be paid to have service resumed. For deceased accounts, the clerk requests permission from the board to adjust the accounts to close.

6. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2009 is as follows:

Dua	T_{\wedge}/Γ	rom	Other	Funds:
Due	10/1	TOIL	Ouler	runus.

Receivable fund	Payable fund	Amount
	General fund	(\$7,094)
Sewer fund	Sewer fund	(78,800)
Utility fund		85,894
Total		\$0

The balances consist of allocations for accounting fees, payroll and payroll taxes, and assisting the Sewer fund in the payment of its note. The Town's management will pay monies back to the funds as monies come in.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets and depreciation activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, for the primary government is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$23,642			\$23,642
Total capital assets not being depreciated	23,642	0	0	23,642
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	44,513			44,513
Machinery and equipment	93,276		(\$1,000)	92,276
Infrastructure	27,989			27,989
Total capital assets being depreciated	165,778	0	_ (1,000)	164,778
Accumulated depreciation	119,141	<u>6,006</u>	(1,000)	124,147
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$70,279	(\$6,006)	<u>\$0</u>	\$64,273

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$49,175			\$49,175
Construction in progress	0	\$95,614		95,614
Total capital assets not being depreciated	49,175	95,614	0	144,789
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	7,935			7,935
Improvements other than buildings	4,710,099	21,938		4,732,037
Machinery and equipment	30,282	15,134		45,416
Total capital assets being depreciated	4,748,316	37,072	0	4,785,388
Accumulated depreciation	1,613,385	119,334		1,732,719
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$3,184,106</u>	\$13,352	\$0	\$3,197,458

Depreciation expense of \$6,006 for the year ended June 30, 2009, was charged to the following governmental functions:

General government	_\$6,006
Total	\$6,006

8. ACCOUNTS, SALARIES, AND OTHER PAYABLES

The payables of \$77,388 at June 30, 2009, are as follows:

	General	Capital Projects	Utility	Sewer	
	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	Fund	Total
Accounts	<u>\$7,061</u>	\$55,913	\$10,059	\$4,355	\$77,388
Total	<u>\$7,061</u>	\$55,913	\$10,059	\$4,355	\$77,388

9. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the long-term obligation transactions for the year ended June 30, 2009:

	Loans payable
Long-term obligations at beginning of year	\$773,893
Additions	15,133
Deductions	(38,858)
Long-term obligations at end of year	<u>\$750,168</u>

The following is a summary of the current (due in one year or less) and the long-term (due in more than one year) portions of long-term obligations as of June 30, 2009:

	Loans payable
Current portion	\$42,220
Long-term portion	707,948
Total	\$750,168_

Six loans outstanding at June 30, 2009, for \$735,391, are loans payable to the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Farmers Home Administration with interest rates from 4.5% to 6.75%. One loan outstanding at June 30, 2009, for \$14,777, is payable to Gibsland Bank & Trust with an interest rate of 6%. Principal and interest payable in the next fiscal year are \$34,715 and \$34,096, respectively. The individual issues are as follows:

Loan number	Original Issue	Interest Rate	Final Payment Due	Interest to Maturity	Principal Outstanding	Funding Source
Loan 91-01	11/20/80	5.00	2020	\$68,250	\$211,000	USDA
Loan 92-01	7/15/83	5.00	2023	25,550	61,000	USDA
Loan 92-02	7/15/83	5.00	2022	93,800	120,000	USDA
Loan 92-03	7/15/83	5.00	2023	25,550	61,000	USDA
Loan 92-06	8/8/85	6.75	2009	0	9,163	USDA
Loan 92-08	3/8/99	4.50	2039	186,568	273,227	USDA
9908001	5/6/09	6.00	2013	1,847	14,777	GB&T

At June 30, 2009, the Town has accumulated \$172,641 for future debt repayments. The annual requirements to amortize all loans outstanding at June 30, 2009, including interest of \$354,326 is as follows:

	Principal	Interest	
Year Ending June 30,	<u>Payments</u>	Payments	Total
2010	\$34,715	\$34,096	\$68,811
2011	36,211	32,350	68,561
2012	38,650	30,661	69,311
2013	39,765	28,856	68,621
2014	40,272	27,067	67,339
2015 - 2019	228,954	106,340	335,294
2020 - 2024	121,007	52,037	173,044
2025 - 2029	56,340	28,104	84,444
2030 - 2034	70,526	13,918	84,444
2035 - 2037	34,432	897	35,329
Total	\$700,872	\$354,326	\$1,055,198

10. ON BEHALF PAYMENTS FOR SALARIES

The Town recognizes as general fund revenues and expenses supplemental pay made by the State of Louisiana to the Town's police employees. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the State made contributions of \$5,312.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

For the Teat Ended Julie 30, 2009			Actual	
	Budgeted	Budgeted Amounts		Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final	Amounts <u>GAAP</u> Basis	Variance_
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem	\$53,500	\$45,000	\$22,825	(\$22,175)
Sales and use	75,000	75,000	71,939	(3,061)
Franchise fees	26,000	26,000	22,012	(3,988)
Licenses and permits	25,200	25,000	20,802	(4,198)
Intergovernmental revenues:				
State grants	0	0	0	0
State funds - state revenue sharing	120	120	0	(120)
Fines and forfeitures	4,800	4,800	5,286	486
Interest earnings	300	300	288	(12)
Other revenues	10,200	10,200	10,903	703
Total Revenues	195,120	186,420	154,055	(32,365)
EXPENDITURES				
General government	114,818	124,018	165,272	(41,254)
Public safety	85,000	85,000	51,828	33,172
Capital outlay	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditures	199,818	209,018	217,100	(8,082)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over				
(under) Expenditures	(4,698)	(22,598)	(63,045)	(40,447)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Operating transfers in	4,800	4,800	54,258	49,458
Proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	647	647
Operating transfers out	0	0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	4,800	4,800	54,905	50,105
Net Change in Fund Balance	102	(17,798)	(8,140)	9,658
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	32,933	32,933	32,933	0
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$33,035	\$15,135	\$24,793	\$9,658

Notes to the Schedule

(1) method of budgetary accounting - GAAP

Town of Gibsland, Louisiana
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Favorable (Unfavorable)
	<u>Original</u>	Final	GAAP Basis	Variance
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenues - state grants	500,000	500,000	95,614	(404,386)
Total Revenues	500,000	500,000	95,614	(404,386)
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlay	500,000	500,000	95,614	404,386
Total Expenditures	500,000	500,000	95,614	404,386
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over				
(under) Expenditures	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance (Deficit) at Beginning of Year	20	20	20_	0
Fund Balance (Deficit) at End of Year	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$0

Notes to the Schedule

- (1) method of budgetary accounting GAAP
- (2) explanation of material variances
 State grant income and expenditures overbudgeted

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

Town of Gibsland Schedule 3

Schedule of Compensation Paid Board Members For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

Board Member	Amount
Patrick White, Mayor	\$4,900
Dawson Anglin	1,250
Marketris Jones	1,250
Ray Ivory	1,250
Timmy Cato	1,250
Olen Jackson	1,250_
Total	<u>\$11,150</u>



EDWARDS, WADE & PERRY

Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Accounting Corporation
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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Mayor and Town Council Town of Gibsland Gibsland, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the Town of Gibsland as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009 and have issued our report thereon dated October 2, 2009. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Gibsland's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 09-1.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Town of Gibsland's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the town's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the district's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies. A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting as item 09-2.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that none of the significant deficiencies described above is a material weakness.

The Town's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Town's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for the information and use of management, the town council, and the Legislative Auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Edwards, Wode is Perry Ruston, Louisiana October 2, 2009

Town of Gibsland Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

We have audited the financial statements of Town of Gibsland as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated October 2, 2009. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our audit of the financial statements as of October 2, 2009 resulted in an unqualified opinion.

A. Summary of Audit Results

1.	Report on Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements
	Internal Control Material Weaknesses Yes _X No Significant Deficiency _X Yes No
	Compliance Compliance Material to Financial Statements X Yes No
2.	Federal Awards
	Internal Control Material Weaknesses Yes _X_ No Reportable Yes _X_ No
	Type of Opinion On Compliance Unqualified X Qualified For Major Programs Disclaimer Adverse
	Are their findings required to be reported in accordance with Circular A-133, Section .510(a)? YesX No
	Was a management letter issued? YesX_ No
3.	Identification of Major Programs:
	CFDA Number(s) Name of Federal Program (or Cluster)
	N/A
	llar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000 he auditee a "low-risk" auditee, as defined by OMB Circular A-133? Yes X No

B. Financial Statements Findings

09-1. For the year ended June 30, 2009 actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$404,386 or 81% (more than 5%) for the Capital Projects fund. According to LRS 39:1310, failing to amend the budget when necessary is a violation of the local government budget act.

Recommendation: Town should monitor budget and actual figures monthly and amend as necessary.

09-2. Lack of segregation of duties - Due to limited personnel, the Town does not have an adequate segregation of duties regarding its accounting and reporting system to maintain a complete system of internal control.

Recommendation: We do not recommend that it would be cost effective for the Town to hire additional personnel to resolve this problem. We believe the Town has taken all possible steps by requiring dual signatures and other separation of duties between personnel to ensure that internal controls are maintained as effectively as is possible with limited staff.

C. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Town of Gibsland Summary of Prior Year Findings For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

A. INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MATERIAL TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

08-1. Actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures.

Conclusion: Unresolved - see 09-1.

08-2. Lack of segregation of duties - Due to limited personnel, the Town does not have an adequate segregation of duties regarding its accounting and reporting system to maintain a complete system of internal control.

Conclusion: Unresolved - see 09-2.

B. INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE MATERIAL TO FEDERAL AWARDS

None

C. MANAGEMENT LETTER

None

TOWN OF GIBSLAND P.O. Box 309 Gibsland, LA 71028

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

Town of Gibsland hereby submits the following corrective action plan as referenced in the Findings and Questioned Costs:

- 09-1. We have entered the budget into accounting software and will review monthly.
- 09-2. Management is aware of the problem of segregation of duties and will continue to develop and implement internal control procedures to offset this inherent problem associated with being a small entity.